

ON LOCAL PROPERTY OF ABSOLUTE SUMMABILITY OF FACTORED FOURIER SERIES

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ABSTRACT. We establish two general theorems on the local properties of the absolute summability of factored Fourier series by applying a recently defined absolute summability, $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ summability, and the class $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$, which generalize some well known results and can be applied to improve many classical absolute summability methods.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let $A := (a_{nk})$ be a lower triangular matrix and $\{s_n\}$ the partial sums of $\sum a_n$. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a nonnegative sequence, then the series $\sum a_n$ is said to be summable $|A, \alpha_n|_k, k \geq 1$, if (see [19])

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n |A_n - A_{n-1}|^k < \infty,$$

where

$$A_n := \sum_{v=1}^n a_{nv} s_v.$$

In particular, if $\alpha_n = n^{k-1}$, then $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ -summability reduces to the $|A|_k$ -summability (see [17]). Let A be the Cesàro matrices $C := (c_{nv})$ of order α , that is,

$$c_{nv} := \frac{A_{n-v}^{\alpha-1}}{A_n^\alpha}, \quad v = 0, 1, \dots, n,$$

where

$$A_n^\alpha := \frac{\Gamma(n + \alpha + 1)}{\Gamma(\alpha + 1) \Gamma(n + 1)}, \quad n = 0, 1, \dots.$$

When $\alpha_n = n^{\delta k + k - 1}, k \geq 1, \delta \geq 0$, $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ -summability is usually called $|C, \alpha, \delta|_k$ -summability. Therefore, a series $\sum a_n$ is said to be summable $|C, \alpha, \delta|_k, k \geq 1, \alpha > -1$, if (see [9])

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k + k - 1} |\sigma_n^\alpha - \sigma_{n-1}^\alpha|^k < \infty,$$

where

$$\sigma_n^\alpha := \sum_{j=0}^n \frac{A_{n-j}^{\alpha-1}}{A_n^\alpha} s_j.$$

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For any positive sequence $\{p_n\}$ such that $P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \cdots + p_n \rightarrow \infty$, the corresponding Riesz matrix R has the entries

$$r_{nv} := \frac{p_v}{P_n}, \quad v = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots.$$

Taking $\alpha_n = \left(\frac{P_n}{p_n}\right)^{\delta k + k - 1}$ and $\alpha_n = n^{\delta k + k - 1}$, we get two special absolute summability, $|\overline{N}, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability and $|R, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability, of $|R, \alpha_n|_k$ summability, respectively. In particular, if $np_n \asymp P_n$, then $|\overline{N}, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability and $|R, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability are equivalent. See [2] and [3] for more details on $|\overline{N}, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability and $|R, p_n, \delta|_k$ summability.

One can find more examples of $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ -summability for different weight sequences $\{\alpha_n\}$ and different summability matrices A discussed in many papers, see [2], [3], [6], [10], and [16] for examples.

Let f be a function with period 2π , integrable (L) over $(-\pi, \pi)$. Without loss of generality we may assume that the constant term in the Fourier series of $f(t)$ is zero, so that

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = 0$$

and

$$f(t) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nt + b_n \sin nt) \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} C_n(t).$$

It is well known that (see [18]) the convergence of the Fourier series at $t = x$ is a local property of the generating function $f(t)$ (i.e., it depends only on the behavior of f in a arbitrarily small neighborhood of x), and hence the summability of the Fourier series at $t = x$ by any regular linear summability method is also a local property of the generating function $f(t)$.

In 1939, Bosanquet and Kestleman ([8]) showed that even the summability $|C, 1|$ of the Fourier series at a point is not a local property of f . Mohanty ([11]) subsequently observed that the summability $|R, \log n, 1|$ of the factored series

$$\sum C_n(t) / \log(n+1),$$

at any point is a local property of f , whereas the summability $|C, 1|$ of this series is not. Several generalizations of Mohanty's result have been made by many authors, for examples, see, Bhatt ([1]), Bor ([3]-[5]), Borwein ([7]), Sarigöl ([14], [15]), etc.

For any lower triangular matrix A , associated it with two lower triangular matrices \overline{A} and \hat{A} defined by

$$\overline{a}_{nv} = \sum_{r=v}^n a_{nr}, \quad v = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ and } n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

and

$$\hat{a}_{nv} = \overline{a}_{nv} - \overline{a}_{n-1,v}, \quad v = 0, 1, \dots, n-1; n = 1, 2, 3, \dots. \quad \hat{a}_{nn} = a_{nn} = \overline{a}_{nn}.$$

Sarigöl ([15]) proved the following theorem:

Theorem A. *Let A be a lower triangular matrix with nonnegative entries satisfying*

- (i) $a_{n-1,v} \geq a_{nv}$ for $n \geq v+1$,
- (ii) $\overline{a}_{n0} = 1$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$,

- (iii) $\sum_{v=1}^{n-1} a_{vv} \widehat{a}_{n,v+1} = O(a_{nn}),$
 - (iv) $\Delta X_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right), X_n = (na_{nn})^{-1}, n = 1, 2, \dots, X_0 = 0.$
- If $\{\theta_n\}$ holds for the following conditions,
- (v) $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (\theta_v a_{vv})^{k-1} X_v^{k-1} \frac{1}{v} \lambda_v^k < \infty,$
 - (vi) $\sum_{v=1}^{\infty} (\theta_v a_{vv})^{k-1} X_v^k \Delta \lambda_v < \infty,$
 - (vii) $\sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (\theta_n a_{nn})^{k-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,v+1}| = O\left((\theta_v a_{vv})^{k-1} a_{vv}\right)$

and

$$(viii) \sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} (\theta_n a_{nn})^{k-1} \widehat{a}_{n,v+1} = O\left((\theta_v a_{vv})^{k-1}\right),$$

then the summability of $|A, \theta_n^{k-1}|_k, k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum \lambda_n X_n C_n(t)$ at any point is a local property of f , where $\{\lambda_n\}$ is a convex sequence such that $\sum n^{-1} \lambda_n$ is convergent.

Theorem A generalized some well known results on the local property of summability of factored Fourier series. Although, there are some matrices satisfying the conditions in Theorem A, a Cesàro's matrix may not satisfy all the conditions (i)-(iii). In fact, (ii) and (iii) do not hold for any $\alpha > 1$ or $\alpha < 1$. Furthermore, Rhaly's generalized Cesàro matrices and the p -Cesàro matrices do not satisfy the conditions of Theorem A neither (see Section 3 for the definitions of Rhaly's generalized Cesàro matrices and the p -Cesàro matrices).

In the present paper, we establish a new factor theorem which generalizes Theorem A, and can be applied to many well known matrices, including the ones mentioned above. We need the following class of matrices, $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$, which is recently introduced by Yu and Zhou ([20]):

Definition 1. Let $\{\alpha_n\}, \{\phi_n\}$ be sequences of positive numbers. We say that a lower triangular matrix $A := (a_{nk}) \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$, if it satisfies the following conditions

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\Delta_i \widehat{a}_{ni}| = O(\phi_n); \quad (T1)$$

$$|\widehat{a}_{ni}| = O(\phi_n), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n; \quad (T2)$$

$$\sum_{n=i+1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\Delta_i \widehat{a}_{ni}| = O(\alpha_i \phi_i^k); \quad (T3)$$

$$\sum_{n=i+1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| = O(\alpha_i \phi_i^{k-1}). \quad (T4)$$

Our main results are the following:

Theorem 1. Let $\{\alpha_n\}$, and $\{\phi_n\}$ be sequences of positive numbers. Let $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ be a sequence of complex numbers¹ such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and

$$(A) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^k X_n^k |\lambda_n^k| < \infty,$$

$$(B) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} X_n^k |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty.$$

If $A \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$ satisfies

$$\sum_{v=0}^n |a_{vv} \widehat{a}_{n,v+1}| = O(\phi_n), \quad (1.1)$$

¹We say a sequence of complex numbers $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$, if $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty$.

$$\Delta X_n = O(\phi_n), \quad X_n = \frac{\phi_n}{a_{nn}}, \quad (1.2)$$

then the summability of $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) \lambda_n X_n$ at any point is a local property of f .

Remark 1. The restrictions of $\{\lambda_n\}$ in Theorem A are relaxed in Theorem 1 to the simple conditions that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ and $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$, which obviously hold when $\{\lambda_n\}$ is a convex sequence such that $\sum n^{-1} \lambda_n$ is convergent.

Theorem 2. The result of Theorem 1 also holds when (1.1) and (1.2) are replaced by

$$\sum_{v=0}^n |\hat{a}_{n,v+1} \phi_v| = O(\phi_n), \quad (1.3)$$

$$\Delta X_n = O(n^{-1}), \quad X_n = \frac{1}{n\phi_n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad X_0 = 0, \quad (1.4)$$

respectively.

Remark 2. If the matrix A satisfies the condition $\bar{a}_{n0} = 1$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, then the indexes of the summations in (A), (B), (1.1) and (1.3) only need to run from 1 instead of 0, which can be observed in the proofs of the theorems.

Remark 3. Let $\phi_n := a_{nn}$, $\alpha_n = \theta_n^{k-1}$. If the matrix A satisfies the conditions in Theorem A, then we can easily have that $A \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$. That is, Theorem A can be regarded as a corollary of Theorem 2.

We prove the theorems in Section 2. In Section 3, we show that some well known matrices such as Cesàro's matrices, Rhaly's generalized Cesàro matrices, the p -Cesàro matrices, and Riesz's matrices are in $\mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$ for some certain sequences $\{\alpha_n\}$ and $\{\phi_n\}$, and then derive some new theorems on the local property of some factored Fourier series, as applications of the above theorems.

2. PROOFS OF THE MAIN RESULTS

We prove Theorem 1 in this section. The proof of Theorem 2 is similar.

The behavior of the Fourier series, as far as convergence is concerned, at a particular value of x , depends on the behavior of the function in the immediate neighborhood of this point only. Therefore, in order to prove the theorem, it is sufficient to prove that if $\{s_n\}$ is bounded, then under the conditions of Theorem 1, $\sum a_n \lambda_n X_n$ is summable $|A, \alpha_n|_k$, $k \geq 1$. Let T_n be the n -th term of the A -transform of $\sum_{i=0}^n \lambda_i a_i X_i$. Then

$$T_n = \sum_{v=0}^n a_{nv} \sum_{i=0}^v a_i \lambda_i X_i = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \lambda_i X_i \sum_{v=i}^n a_{nv} = \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{a}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i X_i.$$

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Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
T_n - T_{n-1} &= \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{a}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i X_i - \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bar{a}_{n-1,i} a_i \lambda_i X_i \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{a}_{ni} a_i \lambda_i X_i = \sum_{i=0}^n \hat{a}_{ni} \lambda_i X_i (s_i - s_{i-1}) \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\hat{a}_{ni} \lambda_i X_i - \hat{a}_{n,i+1} \lambda_{i+1} X_{i+1}) s_i + a_{nn} \lambda_n s_n X_n \\
&= \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \hat{a}_{n,i+1} \Delta \lambda_i X_i s_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \hat{a}_{n,i+1} \lambda_{i+1} \Delta X_i s_i + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} (\Delta_i \hat{a}_{ni}) \lambda_i X_i s_i \\
&\quad + a_{nn} \lambda_n X_n s_n \\
&=: T_{n1} + T_{n2} + T_{n3} + T_{n4}.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, it is sufficient to prove that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n |T_{ni}|^k < \infty, \text{ for } i = 1, 2, 3, 4. \quad (2.1)$$

Applying Hölder's inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |T_{n1}|^k &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| |X_i| |\Delta \lambda_i| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| |X_i^k| |\Delta \lambda_i| \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| |\Delta \lambda_i| \right).
\end{aligned}$$

Since $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$, we have

$$\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| |\Delta \lambda_i| = O(\phi_n),$$

by (T2). Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |T_{n1}|^k &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| |X_i^k| |\Delta \lambda_i| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m |X_i^k| |\Delta \lambda_i| \sum_{n=i+1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\hat{a}_{n,i+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i \phi_i^{k-1} |X_i^k| |\Delta \lambda_i| = O(1), \quad (2.2)
\end{aligned}$$

by (T3), and (B) of Theorem 1.

It follows from (1.2) that $\Delta X_i = O(a_{ii}X_i)$. Then by Hölder's inequality, (1.1) and condition (A) of the Theorem 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |T_{n2}|^k &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1} \lambda_{i+1} \Delta X_i| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1} \lambda_i a_{ii} X_i| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1} a_{ii}| |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1} a_{ii}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1} a_{ii}| |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| \right) \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| |a_{ii}| \sum_{n=i+1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| |a_{ii}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_n \phi_n^k |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| = O(1),
\end{aligned}$$

where we also used the fact that $\widehat{a}_{nn} = a_{nn} = O(\phi_n)$, which follows from (T2).

By (T1), (T3) and condition (A), we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |T_{n3}|^k &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,i+1} \lambda_i X_i| \right)^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| \right) \left(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| \right)^{k-1} \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| \sum_{n=i+1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\Delta \widehat{a}_{n,i+1}| \\
&= O(1) \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i \phi_i^k |\lambda_i^k| |X_i^k| = O(1). \tag{2.3}
\end{aligned}$$

By using $a_{nn} = O(\phi_n)$ again, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |T_{n4}|^k &= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n |a_{nn} \lambda_n X_n|^k \\
&= O(1) \sum_{n=1}^{m+1} \alpha_n \phi_n^k |\lambda_n^k| |X_n^k| \\
&= O(1). \tag{2.4}
\end{aligned}$$

Combining (2.2)-(2.4), we have (2.1). This proves Theorem 1.

3. APPLICATIONS OF THE THEOREMS

3.1. Cesàro's Matrices. We will use the following formula often in the proofs (see [21] for proof, for example):

$$A_n^\alpha = \frac{n^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right). \quad (3.1)$$

In this subsection, we set

$$\phi_0 := 1, \quad \phi_n := \begin{cases} n^{-1}, & \alpha > 1 \\ \frac{1}{A_n^\alpha} = c_{nn}, & 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

By (3.1), we see that

$$\phi_n \sim \begin{cases} n^{-1}, & \alpha > 1 \\ n^{-\alpha}, & 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

Recall that a nonnegative sequence $\{a_n\}$ is said to be almost decreasing, if there is a positive constant K such that

$$a_n \geq K a_m$$

holds for all $n \leq m$, and it is said to be quasi- β -power decreasing, if $\{n^\beta a_n\}$ is almost decreasing.

It should be noted that every decreasing sequence is an almost decreasing sequence, and every almost decreasing sequence is a quasi- β -power decreasing sequence for any non-positive index β , but the converse is not true.

Lemma 1. ([20]) *Let $\alpha > 0$, and let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. If $\{\alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing for some $\varepsilon > 0$, then $C \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$.*

A direct calculation leads to

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{c}_{ni} &= \frac{1}{A_n^\alpha} \sum_{j=i}^n A_{n-j}^{\alpha-1} - \frac{1}{A_{n-1}^\alpha} \sum_{j=i}^{n-1} A_{n-1-j}^{\alpha-1} \\ &= \frac{A_{n-i}^\alpha}{A_n^\alpha} - \frac{A_{n-1-i}^\alpha}{A_{n-1}^\alpha} = \frac{i A_{n-i}^{\alpha-1}}{n A_n^\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{v=0}^n |c_{vv} \widehat{c}_{n,v+1}| &= O\left(\frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}}\right) \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{(v+1) A_{n-v-1}^{\alpha-1}}{A_v^\alpha} \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \sum_{v=1}^{n/2} v^{1-\alpha} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^{2\alpha}}\right) \sum_{v=1}^{n/2} v^{\alpha-1} \\ &= O(\phi_n). \end{aligned} \quad (3.2)$$

Similarly, for $\alpha > 1$,

$$\sum_{v=1}^n \frac{1}{v} |\widehat{c}_{n,v+1}| = O(\phi_n). \quad (3.3)$$

Now set

$$X_n \equiv 1 = \begin{cases} \frac{\phi_n}{c_{nn}}, & 0 < \alpha \leq 1, \\ (n\phi_n)^{-1}, & \alpha > 1. \end{cases}$$

Then X_n satisfies (1.2) and (1.4) for $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ and $\alpha > 1$ respectively. Now, applying Lemma 1, (3.2), (3.3), Theorem 1 and Theorem 2, we have the following

Theorem 3. *Let $\alpha > 0$, $\{\alpha_n\}$ be sequences of positive numbers. Let $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ be a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and*

$$(a) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^k |\lambda_n^k| < \infty,$$

$$(b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty.$$

If $\{\alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing, then the summability of $|C, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .

As examples, we give two corollaries of Theorem 3.

Corollary 1. *Let $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ be a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and*

$$(c) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k-1} \log^\gamma n |\lambda_n^k| < \infty,$$

$$(d) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k} \log^\gamma n |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

then the summability of $|C, n^{\delta k+k-1} \log^\gamma n|_k$, for $\alpha \geq 1$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $k \geq 1$ and $0 \leq \delta < \frac{1}{k}$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .

Proof. Let $\alpha_n = n^{\delta k+k-1} \log^\gamma n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, $\alpha_0 = 1$. Since $\alpha \geq 1$, then $\phi_n = n^{-1}$. It is then obvious that (c) implies (a), and (d) implies (b). From the condition that $0 \leq \delta < \frac{1}{k}$, we see that there exists an $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\delta k - 1 + \varepsilon < 0$, and thus $\{n^{\delta k-1+\varepsilon} \log^\gamma n\}$ is quasi decreasing for $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$. In other words, $\{\alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing. Therefore, by Theorem 3, we have Corollary 1. \square

Corollary 2. *Let $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ be a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and*

$$(c') \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k+(1-\alpha)k-1} \log^\gamma n |\lambda_n^k| < \infty,$$

$$(d') \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{\delta k+(1-\alpha)(k-1)} \log^\gamma n X_n |\Delta \lambda_n| < \infty,$$

then the summability of $|C, n^{\delta k+k-1} \log^\gamma n|_k$, for $0 < \alpha < 1$, $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}$, $k \geq 1$ and $0 \leq \delta < \frac{2-\alpha+(1-\alpha)k}{k}$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .

Proof. Note that $\phi_n = n^{-\alpha}$ for $0 < \alpha < 1$. Then the proof of Corollary 2 is similar to that of Corollary 1. \square

3.2. Rhaly's Generalized Cesàro Matrices. Let D be the Rhaly generalized Cesàro matrix (see [12]), that is, D has entries of the form $d_{nk} = t^{n-k}/(n+1)$, $k = 0, 1, \dots, n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. When $t = 1$, the Rhaly generalized Cesàro matrix reduces to the Cesàro matrix of order 1. We shall restrict our attention to $0 < t < 1$. In this case, D does not satisfy condition (ii) of Theorem A. It is routine to deduce that

$$\hat{d}_{nv} = \sum_{r=v}^n \frac{t^{n-r}}{n+1} - \sum_{r=v}^{n-1} \frac{t^{n-1-r}}{n} = \frac{1}{1-t} \left(\frac{1-t^{n-v+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1-t^{n-v}}{n} \right). \quad (3.4)$$

Set $\phi_0 = 1$, $\phi_n = n^{-1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. By (3.4), we have

$$\begin{aligned}\widehat{d}_{nv} &= \frac{1}{1-t} \left(\frac{1-t^{n-v+1}}{n+1} - \frac{1-t^{n-v}}{n} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1-t^{n-v} - nt^{n-v}(1-t)}{(1-t)n(n+1)} \\ &= O\left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)} + \frac{nt^{n-v}}{n(n+1)}\right).\end{aligned}$$

Thus

$$\sum_{v=0}^n |d_{vv}\widehat{d}_{n,v+1}| = O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \sum_{v=1}^n \frac{1}{v} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sum_{v=1}^n t^{n-v} = O(\phi_n). \quad (3.5)$$

Lemma 2. ([20]) *Let $0 < t < 1$, and $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequences of positive numbers. Assume that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ is a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and (A), (B) in Theorem 1 hold. If $\{\alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing for some $\varepsilon > 0$, then $D \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$.*

Now set

$$X_n = \frac{\phi_n}{d_{nn}} = \frac{n+1}{n}.$$

Then $X_n = O(1)$ and $\Delta X_n = O(\phi_n)$. Therefore, by Lemma 2, (3.5) and Theorem 1, we have

Theorem 4. *Let $0 < t < 1$ and let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. Assume that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ is a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and (A), (B) in Theorem 1 hold. If $\{\alpha_n \phi_n^{k-1} n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing for some $\varepsilon > 0$, then the summability of $|D, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) \frac{n+1}{n} \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .*

Obviously, we can also have a corollary of Theorem 3 that is similar to Corollary 1. We omit the details here.

3.3. p -Cesàro Matrices. Let E be the p -Cesàro matrix (see [13]), that is, the entries of E has the form $e_{ni} = 1/(n+1)^p$, $i = 0, 1, \dots, n$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. When $p = 1$, the p -Cesàro matrix reduces to the Cesàro matrix of order 1 again. Also, E does not satisfy condition (ii) of Theorem A. We restrict our attention to the case when $1 < p \leq 2$.

Set $\phi_0 = 1$, $\phi_n = n^{-p}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Then

$$\widehat{e}_{ni} = \overline{e}_{ni} - \overline{e}_{n-1,i} = \frac{n-i+1}{(n+1)^p} - \frac{(n-i)}{n^p}, \quad (3.6)$$

and

$$\Delta_i \widehat{e}_{ni} = \widehat{e}_{n,i+1} - \widehat{e}_{ni} = e_{ni} - e_{n-1,i} = \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} - \frac{1}{n^p}. \quad (3.7)$$

By (3.6), we have

$$\widehat{e}_{ni} = (n-i) \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)^p} - \frac{1}{n^p} \right) + \frac{1}{(n+1)^p} = O(\phi_n). \quad (3.8)$$

Now set $X_n = \frac{\phi_n}{e_{nn}}$. Then direct calculations yield that

$$\Delta X_n = O(n^{-2}) = O(\phi_n), \quad 1 < p \leq 2,$$

and

$$\sum_{v=1}^n |e_{vv}\widehat{e}_{n,v+1}| = O(\phi_n).$$

Lemma 3. ([20]) *Let $p > 1$ and $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequences of positive numbers. If $\{\alpha_n\phi_n^{k-1}n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing for some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $p - 2 + \varepsilon > 0$, then $D \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, \phi_n)$.*

Therefore, we have

Theorem 5. *Let $1 < p \leq 2$ and let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. Assume that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ is a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and (A), (B) in Theorem 1 hold. If $\{\alpha_n\phi_n^{k-1}n^{-1}\}$ is quasi- ε -power decreasing for some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $p - 2 + \varepsilon > 0$, then the summability of $|E, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) X_n \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .*

3.4. Riesz's matrices. We firstly establish a general result, then apply it to the Riesz's matrices.

Lemma 4. ([20]) *Let A be a lower triangular matrix with nonnegative entries, and $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers. If*

- (I) $\bar{a}_{n0} = 1, n = 0, 1, \dots$,
- (II) $a_{n-1,v} \geq a_{nv}$ for $n \geq v + 1$,
- (III) $na_{nn} = O(1)$,
- (IV) $\sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} \alpha_n n^{-k+1} |\Delta_v \widehat{a}_{nv}| = O(\alpha_v a_{vv} v^{-k+1})$,
- (V) $\sum_{n=v+1}^{\infty} \alpha_n n^{-k+1} \widehat{a}_{n,v+1} = O(\alpha_v v^{-k+1})$,

then $A \in \mathcal{S}(\alpha_n, n^{-1})$.

Now, by setting $\phi_0 = 1, X_0 = 0, \phi_n := n^{-1}, X_n = (n\phi_n)^{-1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$, and applying Theorem 2, we have

Theorem 6. *Let $\{\alpha_n\}$ be a sequence of positive numbers, and let A be a lower triangular matrix with nonnegative entries satisfying conditions (I)-(V) of Lemma 4. Assume that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ is a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and (A), (B) in Theorem 1 hold. If (1.3) and (1.4) hold, then the summability of $|A, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) X_n \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .*

We now show that under some necessary conditions, Riesz matrix R satisfies all the conditions in Lemma 4. For any positive sequence $\{p_n\}$ such that $P_n = p_0 + p_1 + \dots + p_n \rightarrow \infty$, the corresponding Riesz matrix R has the entries $r_{nv} := \frac{p_n}{P_n}, v = 0, 1, \dots, n; n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Now obviously, we have $\bar{r}_{n0} = 1$ and $r_{n-1,v} \geq r_{nv}$ for $n \geq v + 1$. Direct calculations yield that (set $P_{-1} = 0$)

$$\widehat{r}_{nv} = \frac{P_{v-1}p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}}, \quad (3.9)$$

and

$$|\Delta_v \widehat{r}_{nv}| = \frac{p_n p_v}{P_n P_{n-1}}. \quad (3.10)$$

So if $np_n = O(P_n)$ and

$$\sum_{n=v+1}^{m+1} \alpha_n n^{-k+1} \frac{p_n}{P_n P_{n-1}} = O(\alpha_v v^{-k+1} P_v^{-1}), \quad (3.11)$$

then R satisfies all conditions in Lemma 4.

Thus, we have (note that $X_n := (n\phi_n)^{-1}$)

Theorem 7. *Let $\{p_n\}$ be a positive sequence satisfying $P_n \rightarrow \infty$, $np_n = O(P_n)$ and (3.11). Assume that $\{\lambda_n\} \in BV$ is a sequence of complex numbers such that $\lambda_{n+1} = O(|\lambda_n|)$ for $n = 1, 2, \dots$, and (A), (B) in Theorem 1 hold. If (1.3) and (1.4) hold, then the summability of $|R, \alpha_n|_k$ for $k \geq 1$, of the series $\sum C_n(t) X_n \lambda_n$ at any point is a local property of f .*

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